

OBJ

- The lords and ladies paid
Their homage, with a low *obsequence* made;
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*
- O'BELISK.** *n. f.* [*obeliscus*, Latin.]
1. A magnificent high piece of solid marble, or other fine stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.*
Between the statues *obelisks* were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd. *Pope.*
2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].
He published the translation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks* what redundant. *Grew.*
OBEQUITATION. *n. f.* [from *obsequio*, Latin.] The act of riding about.
OBERRATION. *n. f.* [from *oberro*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.
OBESE. *adj.* [*obesus*, Latin.] Fat; loaden with flesh.
OBESENES. *n. f.* [from *obese*.] Morbid fatness; incumbrance of flesh.
On these many diseases depend; as on the straitness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy; on their smallness, *obesity*. *Grew's Colmol. b. ii.*
TO OBEY. *v. a.* [*obey*, French; *obedi*, Latin.]
1. To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.
The will of heav'n
Be done in this and all things! I *obey*. *Shakef. Hen. VIII.*
I am astonish'd, that women are so simple
To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and *obey*. *Shakef.*
Let not sin reign in your mortal body, that ye should *obey*
it in the lusts thereof. *Rom. vi. 12.*
Was the thy God, that her thou didst *obey*,
Before his voice? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
Africk and India shall his pow'r *obey*,
He shall extend his propagated sway
Beyond the solar year, without the starry way. *Dryden.*
2. It had formerly sometimes *to* before the person obeyed, which *Addison* has mentioned as one of *Milton's* latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *obey* *au roi*.
He commanded the trumpets to found; *to* which the two
brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courses, breaking
their slaves. *Sidney.*
The flit bark, *obeying* to her mind,
Forth launched quickly, as the did desire. *Fairy Q.*
His servants ye are, *to* whom ye *obey*. *Rom. vi. 16.*
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,
Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd*. *Milton.*
OBJECT. *n. f.* [*object*, Fr. *objectum*, Latin.]
1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.
Pardon
The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dar'd,
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an *object*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
They are her farthest reaching instrument,
Yet they no beams unto their *objects* send;
But all the rays are from their *objects* sent,
And in the eyes with pointed angles end. *Davies.*
The *object* of true faith is, either God himself, or the
word of God: God who is believed in, and the word of
God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hamm.*
Those things in ourselves, are the only proper *objects* of
our zeal, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects
of our praises. *Sprat's Serm.*
Truth is the *object* of our understanding, as good is of the
will. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or
emotion in the mind.
Dis honour not your eye
By throwing it on any other *object*. *Shakef.*
Why else this double *object* in our sight,
Of flight purst'd in the air, and o'er the ground. *Milton.*
This challenger felt some degree of concern, at the sight
of so moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew. *Atterbury.*
3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else.
The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in
room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the *object* of the
verb. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
OBJECTGLASS. *n. f.* Glass remotest from the eye.
An *objectglass* of a telescope I once mended, by grinding
it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily on it in the grind-
ing, lest the putty should scratch it. *Newt. Opt.*
TO OBJECT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicere*, Latin.]
1. To oppose; to present in opposition.
Flowers growing scattered in divers beds, will shew more
so as that they be *object* to view at once. *Bacon.*

OBL

- Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies. *Pope.*
2. To propose as a charge criminal; or a reason adverse: with
to or *against*.
Were it not some kind of blemish to be like unto Infidels
and Heathens, it would not so usually be *objected*; men would
not think it any advantage in the cause of religion to be able
therewith justly to charge their adversaries. *Harris.*
The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty
to *object* any crime against any such as are to be ordered.
Men in all deliberations find ease to be of the nega-
tive side, and affect a credit to *object* and foretell difficulties;
for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them;
but if they be allowed, it requireth a new work; which
false point of wisdom is the bane of business. *Bacon.*
This the adversaries of faith have too much reason to *ob-*
ject against too many of its professors; but *against* the faith
itself nothing at all. *Sprat's Serm.*
It was *objected* against a late painter, that he drew many
graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*
Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in
furnishing greater supplies. *Addison's State of the War.*
There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an
enemy, could *object* to him. *Atterbury.*
OBJECTION. *n. f.* [*objection*, Fr. *objection*, Latin.]
1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.
2. Criminal charge.
Speak on, Sir,
I dare your worst *objections*. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
3. Adverse argument.
There is ever between all estates a secret war. I know
well this speech is the *objection* and not the decision; and that
it is after refused. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Whoever makes such *objections* against an hypothesis,
hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what
it will. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
4. Fault found.
I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that *ob-*
jection to them. *Walsh's Letter.*
OBJECTIVE. *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.
Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into
objective and *subjective*. *Objective* certainty is when the pro-
position is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we
are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the
other in our minds. *Ward's Logic.*
2. Made an object; proposed as an object.
If this one small piece of nature still affords new mat-
ter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out
the vast treasures of *objective* knowledge that lies within
the compass of the universe? *Hale's Origin of Man.*
OBJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *objective*.]
1. In manner of an object.
This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, such
as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed,
and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is
to be steadily the sign of that very same object of the mind.
Locke's Epistle to the Reader.
2. In a state of opposition.
The basilisk should be destroyed, in regard he first re-
ceiveth the rays of his antipathy and venomous emission,
which *objectively* move his sense. *Brown's V. Err.*
OBJECTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *objective*.] The state of being
an object.
Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies,
which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to re-
ceive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectively*
fitted to that faculty. *Hale's Origin of Man.*
OBJECTOR. *n. f.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections;
one who raises difficulties.
But these *objectors* must the cause upbraid,
That has not mortal man, immortal made. *Blackm.*
Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have
come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley's Serm.*
OBITU. [a corruption of *obit*, or *obit*.] Funeral obsequies. *Aspl.*
TO OBJURGATE. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide; to
reprove.
OBJURATION. *n. f.* [*objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehen-
sion.
If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by
inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objur-*
gations, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Brown.*
OBJURGATORY. *adj.* [*objurgatorius*, Latin.] Reprehensory;
culpulatory; chiding.
OBLATE. *adj.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used
of a spheroid.
By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its
center, though not exactly thither, by reason of the *oblate*
spheroidal

OBL

- spheroidal figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rota-
tion about its axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
OBLATION. *n. f.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Latin.] An offering; a
sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.
With that the looked upon the picture before her, and
straight sigh'd, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of
straight ought to be honoured with such *oblations*. *Sidney.*
Many conceive in this *oblation*, not a natural but a civil
kind of death, and a separation from the world. *Brown.*
The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's accept-
ance, sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the
richest. *South's Sermons.*
I with
The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*
Behold the coward, and the brave,
All make *oblations* at this shrine. *Swift's Poems.*
OBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*obligatio*, Lat.] Delight; pleasure.
TO OBLIGATE. *v. a.* [*oblige*, Latin.] To bind by con-
tract or duty.
OBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*obligatio*, from *oblige*, Lat. *obligation*, Fr.]
1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, contract.
Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial *obligations*, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
There was no means for him as a christian, to satisfy all
obligations both to God and man, but to offer himself for a
mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The better to satisfy this double *obligation*, you have early
cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryden.*
No ties can bind, that from constraint arise,
Where either's forc'd, all *obligation* dies. *Granville.*
2. An act which binds any man to some performance.
The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make res-
titution, if the *obligation* pass'd only by a personal act; but
if it pass'd from his person to his estate, then the estate passes
with all its burthen. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.
Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present
of what he does not care for himself? *L'Estrange.*
So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits
of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that
they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that
people. *South's Sermons.*
OBLIGATORY. *adj.* [*obligatio*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Imposing
an obligation; binding; coercive; with *to* or *on*.
And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but
whether it be not *obligatory* to Christian princes and states. *Bac.*
As long as the law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is
due. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
A people long us'd to hardships, look upon themselves as
creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by
a stronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*. *Swift.*
If this patent is *obligatory* on them, it is contrary to acts of
parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*
TO OBLIGE. *v. a.* [*oblige*, Fr. *oblige*, Latin.]
1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.
Religion *oblige* men to the practice of those virtues which
conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*
The law must *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it
oblige in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has
no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers, Serm. 15.*
2. To indebted; to lay obligations of gratitude.
He that depends upon another, must
Oblige his honour with a boundless trust.
Since love *oblige* not, I from this hour
Assume the right of man's despotic power.
Vain wretched creature, how art thou mislead,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But drop from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light.
Thus man by his own strength to heaven would soar,
And would not be *oblig'd* to God for more. *Dryden.*
When int'rest calls off all her sneaking train,
When all th' *oblig'd* desert, and all the vain,
She waits or to the scaffold or the cell.
To those hills we are *oblig'd* for all our metals, and with
them for all the conveniences and comforts of life. *Bentley.*
3. To please; to gratify.
A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferiour, than by
disdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing
and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon
it. *South's Sermons.*
Some natures are so sour and so ungrateful, that they are
never to be *obliged*. *L'Estrange.*
Happy the people, who preserve their honour
By the same duties that *oblige* their prince! *Add. Cato.*
OBLIGEE. *n. f.* [from *oblige*.] The person bound by a legal
or written contract.
OBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation.

OBL

- I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human
obligement, that you lay upon me. *Milton's Education.*
Let this fair prince's but one minute stay, *Dryden.*
A look from her will your *obligements* pay.
OBLIGER. *n. f.* He who binds by contract.
OBLIGING. *part. adj.* [*obligant*, Fr. from *oblige*.] Civil; com-
plaisant; respectful; engaging.
Nothing could be more *obliging* and respectful than the
lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the
true intent. *L'Estrange, Fab. 54.*
Monsieur Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very
obliging to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*
Obliging creatures! make me see
All that disgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*
So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig'd*. *Pope.*
OBLIGINGLY. *adv.* [from *obliging*.] Civilly; complaisantly.
Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought
he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Addison.*
I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so *obligingly* am caught;
I bless the hand from whence they came;
Nor dare distort my face for shame. *Swift's Miscell.*
OBLIGINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *obliging*.]
1. Obligation; force.
They look into them not to weigh the *obligingness*, but to
quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct prac-
tice, but excuse prevarications. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Civility; complaisance.
OBLIGATION. *n. f.* [*obligatio*, from *oblige*, Latin.] Declina-
tion from perpendicularity; obliquity.
The change made by the *obligation* of the eyes, is least
in colours of the densest than in thin substances. *Newt. Opt.*
OBLIQUE. *adj.* [*oblique*, Fr. *obliquus*, Latin.]
1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.
One by his view
Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,
When *oblique* Saturn sat in the house of th' agonies. *Fairy Q.*
If found be stopped and repercussed, it cometh about on
the other side in an *oblique* line. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear
The various heav'n of an *oblique* sphere;
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that burn. *Prior.*
Bavaria's stars must be accus'd which shone
That fatal day the mighty work was done,
With rays *oblique* upon the gallic sun. *Prior.*
It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
Criticks form a general character from the observation of
particular errors, taken in their own *oblique* or imperfect
views; which is as unjust, as to make a judgment of the
beauty of a man's body, from the shade it casts in such
and such a position. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
2. Not direct. Used of sense.
Has he given the lie
In circle, or *oblique*, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him. *Shakef.*
3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.
OBLIQUELY. *adv.* [from *oblique*.]
1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.
Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees,
so that it plays but *obliquely* upon us, and as the sun doth
about the twenty-third of January. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
Declining from the noon of days,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Po. Ra. Locke.*
2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.
His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others,
or the extolling of himself. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 255.*
OBLIQUENESS. *n. f.* [*obliquitas*, Fr. from *oblique*.]
OBLIQUITY. *n. f.* [*obliquitas*, Fr. from *oblique*.]
1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from paral-
lelism or perpendicularity.
Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with thwart *obliquities*. *Milt. P. L. 231.*
2. Deviation from moral rectitude.
There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwise in *obliquity*,
deformity. *Hosker, b. i. f. 8.*
Count Rhodophill cut out for government and high affairs,
and balancing all matters in the scales of his high under-
standing, hath rectified all *obliquities*. *Hosker's Vocal For.*
For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of
God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or good-
ness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports
a moral *obliquity*. *South's Sermons.*
TO OBLITERATE. *v. a.* [*oblitero*, *eb* and *litera*, Latin.]
1. To efface any thing written.
2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.
Wars and desolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments.
Let men consider themselves as enured in that unhappy
contract, *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*